

To-day's Advertisements.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

WILL REMOVE ON 1st MAY

to their
NEW AND EXTENSIVE
P R E M I S E S,

No. 63, Queen's Road, East

(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONERS),
WHERE they have special facilities for
conducting their Trade and Harbour
Business, and trust to merit a continuance
of Public Confidence and Support.A FULL STOCK OF STORES,
WINES, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND,—INCLUDING:YORK HAMS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
TEYSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS AND RAISINS.
SMYRNA FIGS.PICNIC TONGUES.
COOCOTINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIEBIG'S & EPP'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.HUNTLAY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
FATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINGEAT.

CHOCOLATE—MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BRAWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.
DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.WINES AND SPIRITS.
CHAMPAGNES—HEDDIECK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN,
JULES MUMM & Co., pinta & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pinta & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

MRS. GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1849).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 & 2 STAR HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BONHILL DUTCHMAN & CO.'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LI WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOHEMIA'S & ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pinta & quarts.GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BUKKE, pinta & quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Bonelli CODFISH.

Prime HAMS & BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

PICKLED OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Farsley MACKEREL in 6 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Desert FRUITS in 5 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCemeAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robins' Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robins' Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCart's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2 lb cans.

etc., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA
BACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.

Alphabetical B.I.S.—

CUTTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R E S .

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPHANDLERY of every Description.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

Hongkong, April 15, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Steamer
"Emeralda,"

Captain TALBOT, will be

despatched for the above

Port on MONDAY, the 17th Inst., at 4 p.m.,

instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 15, 1882. ap17

DEPARTED.

Par *Julitta*, for Amoy and Manila, Mr
W. Scheerer, Mr Wilh. Grage, Mr and Mrs
Vicente de la Cagigas and infant, Rev.
Sun Old.Par *Japan*, for Singapore, &c., Messrs
Obert Chadwick, T. Apcar, A. Sath, and

A. M. Apcar, and 866 Deck.

Par *Lenox*, for Singapore, &c., Mr and
Mrs Ruchwald and 5 children, and 815

Chinese.

Par *Glenfruin*, for Saigon, 10 Chinese.Par *Blackhall*, for Saigon, 10 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Par *Emeralda*, for Amoy and Manila, 60

Chinese.

Par *H. Printzenberg*, for Quinhon, 4 Chinese.Par *Olympia*, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.Par *Caribbrook*, for Amoy, 5 Chinese.Par *Pernambuco*, for Saigon, 26 Chinese.Par *Envoy*, for Amoy, 52 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports:

First part fine weather; latter part strong

N.E. winds.

The British steamer *Caribbrook* reports:

Fine weather until within the last

24 hours, when it blew a gale from N.E.

with heavy sea.

The American ship *Kate Davenport* reports:

On the 13th inst., heavy squalls.

CARGO.

Por S. S. *Arabie*, sailed April 13th—

For Yokohama, 4,717 bags Sugar, 10 bags

Coffee, 20 bags Hemp, 1,120 bags Yarn

Fibre Goods, 90 flasks Quicksilver, 137

bundles Iron, and 464 pkgs Merchandise;

for San Francisco, 23,187 bags Rice, 226

Beans, 1,544 bags Gunnies, 5 bags Jute,

53 boxes Prepared Opium, 1,700 cases Nut-

tices, 2 cases Silks, 100 pkgs Tea, and 3,402

pkgs Merchandise; for Panama, 1,300 bags

Rice, 2 pkgs Merchandise; for Boston, 4

cases Chinaware, and 4 cases Hats; for

Callao, 120 boxes Merchandise; for San

Jozé do Guatema, 1 case Silks; for Puntal

Arenas, 1 pike. Merchandise; for La Libertad, 2 cases Silks; for New York, 108

bales Raw Silk, 11 cases Silks, 16 cases

Hats, and 1 case Yang Yiang.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

For AMOY.—

Por *Caribbrook*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,

the 16th inst.

For MANILA.—

Por *Envoy*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday,

the 17th inst., instead of as previously

notified.

For NAGASAKI and YOKOHAMA.—

Por *Sunda*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,

the 17th inst., instead of as previously

notified.

For VICTORIA, B.C.—

Por *Suez*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 17th

inst., instead of as previously notified.

For VICTORIA, B.C.—

Por *Canopus*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday,

the 20th inst.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Fokien* leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Rev. W. Jonings,

M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service,

11 a.m.—Rev. John Colville.—Divines Service

2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on

the first Sunday of every month, except

the 2nd and 4th in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Ost, Acting

Military Chaplain. Parade Service at 8

a.m.—Holy Communion on the second

and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of the

Parade Service.

Union Church.—Rev. W. Jonings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service, 11 a.m.—Rev. John Colville.—Divines Service

2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on

the first Sunday of every month, except

the 2nd and 4th in the month.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &c.—

Rev. J. Ost

11. HALF-MILE FLAT RACE.—Open to Army, Navy, Police and Hongkong Volunteers (Post entries).—1st Prize, \$5; 2nd \$3; 3rd \$1.
Private Else, (The Bufts), 1
" Green, (do), 2
Sergeant Hindraw, R.E., 3
Six left the starting point at the gun, Else and Green holding themselves well in hand. The two Buft men fought each other hard for the conquest,—Else only winning by about two feet. Hindraw was a bad third.

12. 220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Battery).—Handicap.—1st Prize, \$3; 2nd \$2; 3rd \$1.

Gunner Dunning, (scratch), 1
Trumpeter Teeling, (5 yards) ... 2
Gunner James, (15 yards) 3

Teeling reached the finishing stage first, but was disqualified from taking first place for having gone inside the course. Another man fouled one of the course flags, and thus lost any chance of winning.

13. TUG OF WAR IN HEATS.—Open to Battery, Garrison, Navy, Police and Hongkong Volunteers and Foreign Ships of War (team of ten aside); Prize, \$20; Post Entries.

POLICE HIRKS.

The Police team was composed of Messrs G. Lauers, J. McDougall, R. Love, W. Currie, L. McKay, W. Beckitt, H. Miller, T. Grossart, and J. Robertson (Captain).

The Police had little or no difficulty, as was anticipated, in pulling their antagonists over.

R. A. * NAVY.

Teams from the above branches of the service next questioned each other's prowess. After a short struggle the Naval men, coached by Colour Sergeant Lovett, had to cave in to the superior strength of the Artillery-men, who were by far the stronger looking body.

14. CHAIR RACE.—1st Prize, \$3; 2nd \$2; 3rd \$1.

Gunnery Fry & Dunning (rider Teeling), 1
" Pollock & Beattie (rd. Clifford), 2
" Morrison & Smith (rd. Harris), 3

The difficulties of chair-bearing were fully seen in this event, some of the riders being launched from their seats without the bearers paying any attention to the manner in which they deposited their burdens. The two leaders went along pretty smoothly to the goal.

15. SHIRES SPORTS.—Prize, \$2.

Sun Singh, 1
Sun Singh proved himself to be the best in the crowd of competitors.

16. SACK-RACE 80 YARDS.—For Battery.—1st Prize, \$3; 2nd \$2; 3rd \$1.

Trumpeter Roberts, 1
Gunner Fry, 2
Gunner Smith, 3

Eight sacks started, but only two maintained their dignity up to the finish, the winner collapsing exactly on the line. The other six levelled themselves with the dust shortly after starting.

17. VETERANS' RACE, 120 YARDS FLAT (HANDICAP).—One yard start for every year over 14 years service.—1st Prize, \$3; 2nd \$2; 3rd 1.

Gunner Bass, (6 yds), 1
Sergt. Maj. Laurio, (7 yds), 2
Home Monk, (1 yd), 3

Seven veterans essayed to gain the coveted honour of this race. Laurie swerved from the course slightly, which much affected his chance of winning. He held first place until within 20 yards of home, when Bass eclipsed him and came in about a yard ahead.

18. EGG AND SPOON RACE.—1st Prize, \$2; 2nd \$1.

Gunner Morrison, 1
Bom'r. Mead, 2

Very few of the twelve entries were equal to the task of bringing in the shell unbroken, several of the holders strewing the course with the yolks.

19. WHEELBARROW RACE.—50 yards, (Battery).—1st Prize, \$2; 2nd \$1.

Bomb. Luke, 1
Gunner Knight, 2

The number of entrants necessitated its being run in two heats. The men were blindfolded and a toy barrow placed in their hands, some of which suffered destruction in the passages across the field. Morrison and Staker were first and second in the first heat; Luke and Pollock winning in the second. The final heat resulted, as above.

20. 150 YARDS, FOR ROYAL NAVY AND MARINES.—Post Entries.—1st Prize, \$5; 2nd \$3; 3rd \$2.

Stevenson, 1
Altman, 2
Austin, 3

Seven essayed this event, among them being Captain Newington R.N., who covered the ground at a much faster pace than the others, but who resigned his position to Stevenson, who arrived second.

21. POLO (6 ANDRE).—Horses found by Royal Artillery.—Prize, \$12.

Two forces of six mounts each faced each other to drive the ball through the goal, and many were the mishaps that befel both, riders and horse being sometimes heaped together in a ridiculous and indiscriminate manner. Captain Fillingham's force was fortunate enough to gain a goal after two unsuccessful attempts.

22. MANGAOKA RACE, 100 YARDS.—1st Prize, \$3; 2nd \$2; 3rd \$1.

Sergeant Fillingham's monkey, 1
Sergeant Fillingham's monkey, 2
Gunner Fry's pig, 3

This race, as on Thursday, created great laughter, and the monkey showed themselves possessed of as much "go" as formerly, and galloped in easy winners.

23. THREE-Legged Race, 100 Yards.—1st Prize, \$3; 2nd \$1.

Gunner Fry and Dunning, 1
Bom'r. Mead and Gun' Power, 2

There was a keen competition for the first prize between the two leading couples.

24. TWO OF WAR, FINAL.—

The Bufts v. R. A.
Ten men from the Bufts, captained by Corp'l Greenwood, drew the Artillery-men over the line without great exertion, but their success was afterwards partly explained by the discovery that three of the team's boats were studded with spikes. This discovery was made just before the final tug between them and the Police. This was naturally objected to, and the offenders were obliged to take off these aids before they were allowed to confront the Police.

The Police took the late victorious men over the ground at a swinging pace, and the want of the spikes told at once, the Bufts being unable to make any show of resistance at all.

At this point two teams, representing officers of the Army and Navy, entered the ropes to dispute their staying capabilities in a tug-of-war. The teams were composed of eight a side, the Army being Lieut. D'Aeth, Capt. Lyall, Dr. Wulsley, Mr. A. Sadler, O.B.D., Dr. Cottrell, Lieut. Ruck, Lieut. Adj. Harday, and Major Moore Lang, (Captain), while the Navy were represented by Rev. C. Stebbing, Sub.-Lieut. Dundas, Captain Collins, of the Steeple, Engineer Stewart, Lieut. de Lisle, Lieut. Grievs, Lieut. Payne, and Captain Newington, (Captain).

The tug of this competition was maintained for over five minutes, and when the Army men had nearly all been pulled over the line, inch by inch, being well contested, they gradually worked back to their old positions, and latterly drew the Navy over at a run. The excitement round the ropes was very great during the struggle, and the winning team were loudly cheered on gaining the victory.

14. CHAIR RACE.—1st Prize, \$3; 2nd \$2; 3rd \$1.

Gunnery Fry & Dunning (rider Teeling), 1
" Pollock & Beattie (rd. Clifford), 2
" Morrison & Smith (rd. Harris), 3

The above were the luckiest out of seven competitors, in finding their boats in the tube of water in which the boats were placed, and in covering the required distance.

26. CONSOLIDATION RACE, 100 yards Flat, for all beaten competitors.—1st Prize, \$3; 2nd \$1.

Gunner Boyle, 1
Cummings, 2

Only four men entered for this event, and the running was very poor.

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Manila.

Translated from our Manila Exchange.
Not long ago we stated that a steamer was being fitted out in Hongkong to come to Manila to be employed in the coasting line. Now we learn that she is putting in a new boiler, that her name is the *Conqueror*. Nyberg, the *Conqueror*, is a Britisher and will change her nationality and will be called the *Luzon*. She is of 7600 tons capacity.

The American ship *Paray* left Manila for Batavia on the 5th April.

To celebrate the Royal visit to the Caraca arsenal the keels of two large gunboats will be laid, to be built for the Philippines.

According to the latest news four gunboats were being fitted out in the home arsenals for the Philippine station.

The income of the 3rd class Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Japan has been increased by one thousand pesos per year.

The American barque *Thomas A. Duer* (not *Thomas*), Capt. Parcival, from Cheribon (Java), arrived at Manila on the 28th April, in ballast; she left again for Iloilo to load for New York.

The Spanish despatch vessel *Maryara del Duero*, with the Spanish Minister on board, Capt. Rodriguez y Muñoz, and crew, left Singapore for Batavia on the 23rd March.

Such was the heat experienced by the *Amerasia* on passing the Balme straits that one of the Chinese passengers died of heat apoplexy.

The steamer *Amerasia* brought \$8,440 in silver on the 10th April.

The Russian barque *Condor*, Capt. A. Nyberg, arrived at Manila from Sourabaya on the 11th April in ballast.

Comminging from to-morrow (April 12), the Customs authorities will appoint extra officers for the inspection of merchandise.

The steamer *Reindeer* (250 tons) was sold for last year.

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PARISIAN STUDENT LIFE.

(New York Times.)
Most foreigners get their ideas from the Parisian student and his way of living from books like Kimball's "Romance of Student Life Abroad," Thackeray's "Paris Sketch Book," Murgatroy's "Le Pays Latin," and some of the tales of Alfred de Musset. They consequently obtain a rather narrow and one-sided view of life in the Latin Quarter. Kimball presents only the romantic side of the French student; Thackeray takes you among the art students only; Murgatroy does not much describe the Latin Quarter as he does the career of a woman who happens to live in it, and Alfred de Musset, with his Minna Pinson and his Berthelette, gives you a practical rather than a real picture of persons and things on the left bank of the Seine. The writer has not yet come who has treated the Parisian student life as thoroughly as Tom Higginbotham did the Oxford and Cambridge, or the Cambridge student during nor have we in our language done work on French schools, colleges, and universities half as complete and interesting as Mr. Hart's book on life at Göttingen, Berlin, and Leipzig. Until such a faithful chronicler arrives, the following sketches may throw some light on an attractive subject. The Latin Quarter is that extensive part of Paris which is bounded on the north by the Seine, on the south by the Mont Parisis, Killyn station, on the west by that shapeless pile, the Halle aux Vins. The university buildings are not contiguous. The Law School is at ten minutes' walk from the Medical School, and it takes you eight minutes to walk from the Collège de France and the Sorbonne to the School of the Fine Arts. The Sainte Geneviève Library is at least twelve minutes' distance from the Mazarin Library, and the uniformed members of the Polytechnic School have to walk at a brisk step if they wish to gain the Boulevard St. Michel in eight minutes. The visitor to the quarter and the student living in it are, therefore, obliged to ramble about if they desire to see the attractions of this scholarly spot. The attractions are numerous. There is the Odéon, the second theatre in France, a Doric structure that witnessed the early triumphs of Hugo, Ponsard, George Sand, and Dumas. There is the Institute, whose massive cupola resembles that of the Invalides, a resemblance which suggested to Heine the bitter hint that the men beneath the former cupola are also invalids. The Mint, the Senate, the Court-house, the Prefecture of Police, the Sainte Chapelle are all in the student quarter. It is a quarter which, in spite of the modern improvements set on foot by Napoleon III., its aristocratic-looking Boulevard St. Michel (the main artery of the section), its many new houses and pretty shops, its broad streets usurping small, winding, old romantic ones, still contains much that gives it a stamp of its own. When you stand under the shadow of the Pantheon, or within earshot of the silver chimes of St. Etienne des Monts, or under the gloomy vaults of St. Severin, when you see the crowds of young men seated in front of the cafés, grouped in front of the lecture-rooms, strolling along boulevard and street, you are persuaded that you are in the midst of a quarter where youth and merriment and studious quiet predominate. In the spring the lilac wafts their sweet perfume upon the student as he passes the garden of the Luxembourg, and in autumn he can behold the gorgous tints of falling leaves in the Jardin des Plantes. The Parisian student, with the exception of the followers of Ascalaphus, is a little river; "Paris is like the Duke de Vendôme," said Benjamin Constant. "It is epicurean, cynical,azy. It gets up at noon, but it arises to go forth and conquer." The Parisian student is something like that. At any rate, when he does arise, he takes his breakfast in bed, and when he does take it in a *crêperie* restaurant. This past consists not of beefsteak, nor of buckwheat cakes, nor of ham and eggs, but of a bowl—a Cuspid Sea full—of coffee and an infinitesimally small roll. We should not forget the spoon, which may be clasped just after the ladle in size. When he has finished this first breakfast, cost 20c. to 30c., the student goes to the lecture-room, or to his studies, or to the hospital, as the case may be. Students of the law generally complete their studies in three years; at the end of that term they are *bacheliers*. In order to attain this degree, which opens the way to all liberal and administrative positions, they must have passed four examinations satisfactorily, and presented a thesis that has been approved by the Faculty. They attend lectures at the Law school and frequent private classes called *conférences*. There is no roll-call at the lectures, and therefore attendance is as irregular as at an American college chapel. Every regularly registered law student has his card—*carte d'étudiant*—signed by the Dean and Secretary of the Faculty, and the signature of the bair is likewise affixed. This card is good for one year only, and must be shown by the student when requested to do so. The lecture-rooms are generally arranged in amphitheatre form. They are old and dingy, and the system of ventilation dates back to Noah's days. The Professor was a red gown. He now and then takes a sip of the sugar-water on the desk before him. The students distinguish themselves by the noise they make before the learned gentleman's arrival, by the paucity of the notes they take, by their listless attention when he is there, and by the impudent smirking of their watch cases when he stays beyond his time. The *conférences*, a species of French "coaching clubs," are the real workshops of the law students. There they are questioned by young and keen tutors, who stand in pretty much the same relation to the Law school that the Privat Docteur do to the university in Germany. The *conférences* treat of the same subjects as the lecturing Professors, but in a more thorough and questioning manner. Indeed, they supplement the Professors. The following are the studies to be mastered by the French law student:—In the first year he is required to study Books I. and II. of Justinian's Institutes, the general history of French law as taught by the Professor, who, of course, recommends his own textbook; two books of civil law, two books of penal law, and certain special articles of criminal procedure. In the second year the candidate takes Books III. and IV. of Justinian's Institutes, political economy, taught by the Professor; the third work, the civil law, and three books of civil procedure. His third and last year comprises the study of administrative law, the Commercial Code, some more articles of the civil law, and private international law as taught by the Professor. Having passed on those objects, the last examination taking place before five Professors, he presents his thesis, consisting of two disserations, one in Latin and one in French, and when it has been approved he has it printed. He usually dedicates it to his grandparents, if living, his parents, if living, and if deceased, to their memory; to his brothers and sisters, to his favorite Professor, and to his intimate friends, not collectively, but if noted, but singly and by name. The dedication page of a French student's thesis somewhat resembles the string of hieroglyphics on the obelisk in the Park. The legend of *hieroglyphs* is not the highest, but the gift of the Law Faculty, though it is one generally sought. The highest is that of LL.D., and this is obtained by another year's study, and satisfactory

examination on all of Justinian's Institutes, the Pandects, the whole of the civil law, the history of law, the *droit coutumier*, industrial and commercial law, constitutional law, and finance. Though there is no Professor of education as in Law Schools, and though most courts are not held, the schools excel in their oratorical powers in the coffee-houses, but, above all, in the cafés and beer saloons. It is there that you can frequently hear some hot debate on law or politics between two students. I have assisted at some very fine oratory discussions in students' rooms, where the arguments were good, the flow of eloquence strong, and the reading displayed broad. But when the French student lacks training in Parliamentary law, He has but a very faint idea of it in his youth, and that he continues in his mature years to have a vague idea on the importance of the matter is proved by the worse that school-boyish indecision of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies. A little less Demosthenes and a little more Cushing would do them no harm. When eleven o'clock strikes in the dome of the Sorbonne, most of the students hasten to their lunch or *dîner à quatre*, and when that meal is dispatched they sit loitering to their habitual cafés. The most popular of the day cafés are the Source, frequented by Parisians, South Americans, a few Luxembourgers, a colony of Basques, and a sprinkling of other nationalities; the Voltaire, a respectable, solid establishment, with a good stock of papers; the Cluny, the Anglo-Saxon headquarters, though there are numerous Roumanians in the hilliard rooms upstairs; the Vachette, the "swell" district of the quarter, where coffee costs just 1 cent more than in the other coffee-houses of the Boulevard St. Michel, and where the women are just one shade older and better dressed. It is in these resorts that the Parisian student takes his noon cap of coffee or sips his *macaroni* or slowly quaffs his *liqueur*. Here he reads the morning news or discusses a question of study with his friends, or plays a game of sixty-six, checkers, backgammon, or whist, or tries his hand at cards or at chess. At about 1.30 he leaves and goes about his regular occupation.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The following original speech on "Capital Punishment" was recently delivered before Debating Society in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.—

Mr President,—With an eager thirst for information, and an ardent desire to get at the bottom facts of the case, I have delved deep into the past, for like Ariosto's Ward, "I am seeking after knowledge." I have gone back as far as my eyes could see, have gazed into the liminal depths of time until I have discovered man emerging from the throes of evolution,—when the protoplasm, the polyglot, the monkey had just become a man; or, rather, let me say (not wishing to offend my religiously inclined friend) I have gone back to the time when man first made his lonely presence felt among his surroundings, and demonstrated that, although the last on the breast of the creative drama, he was not the least.

Hence, sir, among the ruins of Eden, I group myself, endeavoring to lift up family records, where the darkness and the gloom were so great that I despaired of ever seeing the light of the 10th century; but, bunting my head against a mossy stone, I have come out from the obscuration of a "sowing star." I borrowed a kerosene lamp, by the aid of which I made out the almost time-altered inscription, which ran thusly:—

"Sacred to the memory of Abel,
Who was killed by the leg of a table
While debuting with Cain
On the ways of Cain."

Underneath was a bas-relief representing the frances, with the touching explanation in Antediluvian Sanskrit: "First Blood of Cain."

I mentally said, I am at least on the right track, and sure enough, sir, I was; so near by this archaeological treasure, I snatched against the disconsolate Cain. I grappled with him, and we rose to the surface of time covered with the dust of countless centuries. "Unhappy Cain," I said, "the first-to-lap the human claret, the first to start an undertaker, the first to evade the hangman's knot, the—" "Stop! stop!" he cried, "Why trifle with me further? Had they but hanged me when I did the deed, they would have robbed the world of the first germs of murder. But I escaped to perpetuate that of which I am now guilty, and here I stand, in Ireland, one or two men, like Mr. Davitt, come to the surface to speak the hopes and aspirations of the people. We call him a convict here," said Mr. Cowen, "in Ireland they call him a patriot." It happened, however, that the House had to deal with his claim only in the former capacity, and it acted accordingly. The Member for Newcastle intends at the earliest possible moment to submit a resolution to Parliament calling for an address to the Crown praying that a free pardon may be granted to Mr. Davitt. This is not the time to discuss the propriety of such a resolution more than to say that if a free pardon be granted to Mr. Davitt the period will have arrived for a general amnesty. The nomination of the leaders of the officially defunct Red League. On July 1, 1870, Michael Davitt, an allowed Fenian leader, was found guilty at the Old Bailey of treason-felony, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Previous to his trial he and his companions were in open rebellion against the Queen. Later on he was released on a ticket-of-leave, but, having engaged in further treasonable practices, was sent back to prison. Mr. Davitt may not be a patriot, he may be a man of unblemished private life, however; indeed, an enthusiast, though a member of the highest order; but the House of Commons has registered his conviction that he is not a fit person to be returned as a Member of Parliament, and that he is not legally qualified to sit for Meath. Mr. Mitchell, however, confidently asserts of his personal knowledge that if Mr. Davitt's claim had been allowed, he would have refused to take the oath of allegiance. That is a further cause for congratulation that his claim has been dismissed. Since the general election of 1880 the House has had enough difficulty and toilsome with one chosen representative of a constituency, and his refusal to subscribe to the requirement of complete membership. Whether or not Mr. Egerton may be entitled to the seat will speedily be decided by a Court of law, the expert tribunal to adjudicate on that point. Little sympathy need be wasted on Meath. The election of that place, in returning Mr. Davitt, intended a deliberate insult to the Government, and through the Government, to the local population, of the three kingdoms. Their attempt, however, has failed. The case of Mr. Davitt was argued with moderation and fairness by some of the most distinguished lawyers on both sides of the House. Mr. Davitt has been judged without heat and condemned without passion; and for the present the House of Commons is rid of him and of his pretensions.

Now, sir, I have done with the past. Let us look at the present. Have we not heard the remark:—"See that man yonder. He owns a grayard, and contemplates planting extensively this winter. If we ask where is the law in the case? we get the answer: "Oh, it wouldn't do to hang him, the sight would be sickening; besides, he has a large family to support the first time he was convicted the undertakers petitioned the Governor, and he was pardoned." Another man is let off because, perhaps, he is the owner of a pinery in British Columbia, and it would not do to break up the market and throw all the lumbermen upon the world.

Mr President, I could go on enumerating similar cases that are to be met with in almost every community. "He has killed his man," or "That woman has killed three sons-in-law, and is hungry for another," or "She is a widow for the fifth time," is a common expression. Till at last, as we divide our population into two classes: Those who have planted—a large majority—and those who have not—a very few—we tremble for the safety of the race. And what, sir, is the cause of all this? The sword of justice hangs rusty on the wall. Patent neckties are gone out of fashion. This country or that state has ceased the manufacture of rope. The guillotine is too French. Shooting is brutal. And, rapidly, we are approaching the climax when every man, woman, and child, for self-defense, will be a walking arsenal; and then, perhaps, like the Bash-Bauzou, we shall prefer throat-cutting to any other amusement.

Now, sir, an anecdote may prove interesting. A Chinaman, named Hang-Sing, of Nevada, having unfortunately poked another Chinaman, named Shing-Sang, under the fifth rib, with a dinner knife, most effectually and short, that little gentleman's career in the world. For this Hang-Sing was tried, convicted, and very justly condemned to be hanged. Upon the scaffold, when the Sheriff had adjusted the noose, and was about to swing the Colossal off into eternity, the latter made a sign that he wished to speak. The Sheriff took the cap and asked what he had to say, and "be damned quick about it," "Half damme Malcon dahl, heap chokee me. No like." "That's what we intend to do," said the Sheriff, and in two minutes Hang-Sing had gone to meet Shing-Sang.

Now, sir, the trouble in this world is there is too little "Chokes," and, in my opinion, the world would be ninety percent better off in morals if the scaffold and rope could form more numerous acquaintances than they have done lately.

I don't wish to introduce the guillotine or the gallows, but, above all, in the cafés and beer saloons. It is there that you can frequently hear some hot debate on law or politics between two students. I have assisted at some very fine oratory discussions in students' rooms, where the arguments were good, the flow of eloquence strong, and the reading displayed broad. But when the French student lacks training in Parliamentary law, he has but a very faint idea of it in his youth, and that he continues in his mature years to have a vague idea on the importance of the matter is proved by the worse that school-boyish indecision of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies. A little less Demosthenes and a little more Cushing would do them no harm. When eleven o'clock strikes in the dome of the Sorbonne, most of the students hasten to their lunch or *dîner à quatre*, and when that meal is dispatched they sit loitering to their habitual cafés. The most popular of the day cafés are the Source, frequented by Parisians, South Americans, a few Luxembourgers, a colony of Basques, and a sprinkling of other nationalities; the Voltaire, a respectable, solid establishment, with a good stock of papers; the Cluny, the Anglo-Saxon headquarters, though there are numerous Roumanians in the hilliard rooms upstairs; the Vachette, the "swell" district of the quarter, where coffee costs just 1 cent more than in the other coffee-houses of the Boulevard St. Michel, and where the women are just one shade older and better dressed. It is in these resorts that the Parisian student takes his noon cap of coffee or sips his *macaroni* or slowly quaffs his *liqueur*.

And the weary are at rest."

Now, my President, having dived deep into means of execution in vogue, I would draw your attention to the arguments presented on the other side. I must give the gentleman credit for the manner in which they have handled the subject. Honour to whom honour is due. But mark, sir, the wide difference between their arguments and ours. So wide, in fact, is the breadth between us that time, I fear, will never bridge the abyss. It would be easier for me to superintend the job himself, he wouldn't have an atom of common sense left in him after the first act. He would never superintend another. Drawn, no doubt, presents many attractions, but then there is the bother of fishing the criminal out. The Siamese system is novel. In Siam the friends of the murdered man serve the murderer as he served their friend. And I would draw your attention, sir, to one admirable feature of this system. There would be a considerable variety of execution—that would save the thing from getting monotonous. But then, doubtless, there are objections to this. So, altogether, I think, sir, that the scaffold and rope are pretty much a piece of mechanism as the world has yet discovered as a means of exit to the land.

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Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but smaller packages or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, &c., all of the same weight to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

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8. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else of value. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:

Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed, (as bandboxes, &c.), Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

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3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

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Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

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Stocks.	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations	Cash.
BANKS.								
HK. and S'hai Bank.	40,000	\$ 125	125	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 63,639			